Even Start

Program description:

Even Start is a federally funded program that provides adult education, parenting education, and parent-child literacy activities to low-income families.

Typical age of primary program participant: 1

Typical age of secondary program participant: 29

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Primary or Second-	No. of Effect Sizes	ct (Random Effects Model)			Adjusted Effect Sizes and Standard Errors Used in the Benefit-Cost Analysis					
ary Partici- pant					e		is	Se	estimate	
Punt		ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
P	2	-0.03	0.12	0.83	-0.03	0.12	6	-0.01	0.06	17
S	2	0.05	0.20	0.79	0.05	0.20	31	0.05	0.20	41
S	2	0.09	0.15	0.56	0.09	0.15	31	0.09	0.15	41
	or Second- ary Partici- pant	or Secondary Participant P 2 S 2	or Secondary Participant P 2 -0.03 S 2 0.05	or Secondary Participant Effect Sizes (Random Effects P 2 -0.03 0.12 S 2 0.05 0.20	or Secondary Participant Effect Sizes (Random Effects Model) P 2 -0.03 0.12 0.83 S 2 0.05 0.20 0.79	or Secondary Participant ES SE p-value ES P 2 -0.03 0.12 0.83 -0.03 S 2 0.05 0.20 0.79 0.05	or Secondary Participant Effect Sizes (Random Effects Model) Used in Secondary P 2 -0.03 0.12 0.83 5 -0.03 0.12 0.83 0.12 -0.03 0.12 0.83 0.12 S 2 0.05 0.20 0.79 0.05 0.20	or Secondary Participant ES SE p-value ES SE Age P 2 -0.03 0.12 0.83 -0.03 0.12 6 S 2 0.05 0.20 0.79 0.05 0.20 31	or Secondary Participant ES SE p-value ES SE Age ES P 2 -0.03 0.12 0.83 -0.03 0.12 6 -0.01 S 2 0.05 0.20 0.79 0.05 0.20 31 0.05	or Secondary Participant ES SE p-value ES SE Age ES SE P 2 -0.03 0.12 0.83 -0.03 0.12 6 -0.01 0.06 S 2 0.05 0.20 0.79 0.05 0.20 31 0.05 0.20

Benefit-Cost Summary

	Program Benefits				Costs		Summary Statistics			
The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2011). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in Technical Appendix 2.	Partici- pants	Tax- payers	Other	Other Indirect	Total Benefits		Benefit to Cost Ratio	Return on Invest- ment	Benefits Minus Costs	Probability of a positive net present value
	-\$805	-\$296	\$0	-\$156	-\$1,257	-\$4,126	-\$0.30	n/e	-\$5,383	14%

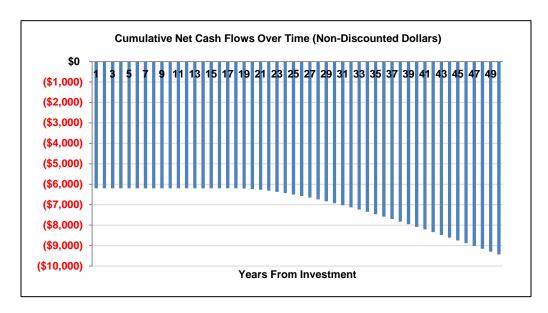
Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

	talied Moliciary Beliefit Estimates						
	Benefits to:						
Source of Benefits	Partici- Tax- Other Total pants payers Other In-direct Benefits						
Earnings via test scores	-\$805 -\$296 \$0 -\$156 -\$1,257						

Detailed Cost Estimates

The figures shown are estimates of the costs	Program Costs		Comparison Costs			Summary Statistics		
to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no							Present Value of	
							Net Program	
treatment or treatment as usual, depending	Annual	Program	Year	Annual	Program	Year	Costs (in 2011	Uncertainty
on how effect sizes were calculated in the	Cost	Duration	Dollars	Cost	Duration	Dollars	dollars)	(+ or – %)
meta-analysis. The uncertainty range is used								
in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in	\$4.708	1	2001	\$1.679	1	2010	\$4.128	10%
Technical Appendix 2.	ψ1,700	•	2001	ψ1,070	•	2010	V 1,120	1070

Source: St. Pierre, R.G., A. Ricciuti, F. Tao, C. Creps, J. Swartz, W. Lee, A. Parsad, and T. Rimdzius. (2003) "Third National Even Start Evaluation: Program Impacts and Implications for Improvement." Cambridge, MA. Abt Associates, Inc.



Multiplicative Adjustments Applied to the Meta-Analysis

Type of Adjustment	Multiplier
1- Less well-implemented comparison group or observational study, with some covariates.	1.00
2- Well-implemented comparison group design, often with many statistical controls.	1.00
3- Well-done observational study with many statistical controls (e.g., instrumental variables).	1.00
4- Random assignment, with some implementation issues.	1.00
5- Well-done random assignment study.	1.00
Program developer = researcher	1.00
Unusual (not "real-world") setting	1.00
Weak measurement used	1.00

The adjustment factors for these studies are based on our empirical knowledge of the research in a topic area. We performed a multivariate regression analysis of 336 effect sizes from evaluations of early childhood education programs. The analysis examined the relative magnitude of effect sizes for studies rated a 1, 2, 3, or 4 for research design quality, in comparison with a 5 (the Technical Appendix describes these ratings). We weighted the model using the random effects inverse variance weights for each effect size. The results indicated that research designs 2, 3, and 4 should have an adjustment factor greater than 1 and research design 1 should have an adjustment factor of slightly less than 1. Using a conservative approach, we set all the multipliers to 1.

The analysis also found that effect sizes were statistically significantly lower when the program developer was involved in the research evaluation, when the program was implemented on a pilot basis, or when a weak outcome measure was used. We also set these multipliers equal to 1.

Studies Used in the Meta-Analysis

- St. Pierre, R., Ricciuti, A., Tao, F., Creps, C., Swartz, J., Lee, W., . . . Rimdzius, T. (2003). *Third national Even Start evaluation: Program impacts and implications for improvement.* Cambridge: Abt Associates.
- St. Pierre, R., Swartz, J., Gamse, B., Murray, S., Deck, D., & Nickel, P. (1995). *National evaluation of the Even Start Family Literacy Program*. Cambridge: Abt Associates.